

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

SUSANN BECKER HURD,

Plaintiff,

vs.

KADEE BAYLESS, and COURTNEY R.
GLIEM,

Defendants.

8:23CV284

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

This matter is before the Court on Plaintiff's pro se Complaint, [Filing No. 1](#). Plaintiff, a non-prisoner proceeding pro se, has been given leave to proceed in forma pauperis. [Filing No. 14](#). Also before the Court are Plaintiff's Motion to Appoint Counsel, [Filing No. 15](#), and Motion captioned as a "Request for Transfer Admissions," [Filing No. 16](#). The Court is required to conduct an initial review of in forma pauperis complaints pursuant to [28 U.S.C. § 1915\(e\)\(2\)](#).

I. SUMMARY OF COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Susanne Becker brings this action under [42 U.S.C. § 1983](#) against Kadee Bayless, in her individual capacity and her official capacity as a caseworker with the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), and Courtney R. Gleim in her individual capacity and her official capacity as a notary for DHHS. [Filing No. 1 at 2](#). Plaintiff attached to her Complaint a copy of an Affidavit in Support of Custody (the "Affidavit") signed by Bayless in her capacity as a Child and Family Services Specialist for DHHS. [Filing No. 1 at 13-18](#). Gleim notarized the Affidavit. [Filing No. 1 at 18](#). The Affidavit details Bayless's investigation into reports that Plaintiff was unwilling or unable

to care for her children and into allegations of physical and emotional abuse. See [Filing No. 1 at 13-18](#).

Plaintiff alleges that Defendants committed fraud and engaged in the unauthorized practice of law in drafting and notarizing the Affidavit. [Filing No. 1 at 7](#). Plaintiff alleges that the Affidavit contains false statements, [Filing No. 1 at 8](#), but does not identify which statements were false or fraudulent. [Filing No. 1 at 8](#). Plaintiff asserts Defendants' actions have damaged her physically and emotionally and she seeks damages in excess of \$100 million.

II. APPLICABLE LEGAL STANDARDS ON INITIAL REVIEW

The Court is required to review in forma pauperis complaints to determine whether summary dismissal is appropriate. See [28 U.S.C. § 1915\(e\)](#). The Court must dismiss a complaint or any portion of it that states a frivolous or malicious claim, that fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or that seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. [28 U.S.C. § 1915\(e\)\(2\)\(B\)](#).

Pro se plaintiffs must set forth enough factual allegations to “nudge[] their claims across the line from conceivable to plausible,” or “their complaint must be dismissed.” [Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly](#), 550 U.S. 544, 569-70 (2007); see also [Ashcroft v. Iqbal](#), 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (“A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.”).

“The essential function of a complaint under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is to give the opposing party ‘fair notice of the nature and basis or grounds for a claim, and a general indication of the type of litigation involved.’” [Topchian v. JPMorgan Chase](#)

Bank, N.A., 760 F.3d 843, 848 (8th Cir. 2014) (quoting *Hopkins v. Saunders*, 199 F.3d 968, 973 (8th Cir. 1999)). However, “[a] pro se complaint must be liberally construed, and pro se litigants are held to a lesser pleading standard than other parties.” *Topchian*, 760 F.3d at 849 (internal quotation marks and citations omitted).

III. DISCUSSION

The Court has carefully reviewed Plaintiff's Complaint, keeping in mind that complaints filed by pro se litigants are held to less stringent standards than those applied to formal pleadings drafted by lawyers. See *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972). “Although pro se pleadings are to be construed liberally, pro se litigants are not excused from failing to comply with substantive and procedural law.” *Burgs v. Sissel*, 745 F.2d 526, 528 (8th Cir. 1984). Additionally, “[t]hough pro se complaints are to be construed liberally, they still must allege sufficient facts to support the claims advanced.” *Stone v. Harry*, 364 F.3d 912, 914 (8th Cir. 2004) (internal citations omitted); see also *Dunn v. White*, 880 F.2d 1188, 1197 (10th Cir. 1989) (“[W]e will not supply additional facts, nor will we construct a legal theory for plaintiff that assumes facts that have not been pleaded”); *Cunningham v. Ray*, 648 F.2d 1185, 1186 (8th Cir. 1981) (“[P]ro se litigants must set [a claim] forth in a manner which, taking the pleaded facts as true, states a claim as a matter of law.”). A complaint must state enough to “give the defendant fair notice of what the ... claim is and the grounds upon which it rests.” *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 93 (2007) (quoting *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)).

Plaintiff's Complaint, even construed liberally, does not state a claim for relief. First, the Eleventh Amendment bars claims for damages by private parties against a state, state instrumentalities, and an employee of a state sued in the employee's official

capacity. See, e.g., *Egerdahl v. Hibbing Cmty. Coll.*, 72 F.3d 615, 619 (8th Cir. 1995); *Dover Elevator Co. v. Arkansas State Univ.*, 64 F.3d 442, 446-47 (8th Cir. 1995). Any award of retroactive monetary relief payable by the state, including for damages, is proscribed by the Eleventh Amendment absent a waiver of immunity by the state or an override of immunity by Congress. See, e.g., *id.*; *Nevels v. Hanlon*, 656 F.2d 372, 377-78 (8th Cir. 1981). Sovereign immunity does not bar damages claims against state officials acting in their personal capacities, nor does it bar claims brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 that seek equitable relief from state employee defendants acting in their official capacity. Plaintiff has sued Defendants—allegedly employees of the State of Nebraska—and seeks only monetary relief against them. To the extent she seeks to sue Defendants in their official capacities, the Eleventh Amendment bars claims for damages by private parties against employees of a state sued in their official capacities.

Additionally, to the extent Plaintiff alleges she is suing Defendant because Defendant made false statements in the Affidavit, the doctrine of absolute witness immunity applies. See *Thomason v. SCAN Volunteer Servs., Inc.*, 85 F.3d 1365, 1373 (8th Cir. 1996) (absolute witness immunity applied to arguably false statements made by case worker in her affidavit in her role as witness before state court in ex parte proceedings that led to award of temporary protective custody of child to the state); *Williams v. Nebraska*, No. 8:19CV484, 2020 WL 1914931, at *2 (D. Neb. Apr. 20, 2020) (absolute immunity would prevent due process claim that CPS caseworker prepared a false affidavit); *Lopez v. Kelly*, No. 8:16CV98, 2016 WL 3172749, at *2 (D. Neb. June 6, 2016) (dismissing complaint alleging the CPS caseworker prepared false affidavit); *Hawley v. Nelson*, 968 F. Supp. 1372, 1392 (E.D. Mo. 1997) (juvenile officer protected by

absolute immunity afforded to witnesses for allegedly filing false allegations of child abuse with county attorney and providing false information to juvenile court that resulted in issuance of detention order for plaintiffs' son), *aff'd*, 141 F.3d 1168 (8th Cir. 1998). Thus, even if Plaintiff alleges Defendant made false statements in the Affidavit, such statements were made in Defendant's role as a witness before the state court and are protected by absolute immunity.

Finally, the Complaint—even construed liberally—does not comply with the general rules of pleading. In assessing whether a complaint contains sufficient facts, the Court may disregard legal conclusions that are stated as factual allegations. See *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678. Further, even though pro se complaints are construed liberally, they still must allege sufficient facts to support the claims asserted. See *Stone*, 364 F.3d at 914. Plaintiff's allegations are predominantly legal conclusions about Defendant's alleged deception and fraud committed by Defendants. However, the Complaint provides few facts to support these allegations. Plaintiff does not identify any fraudulent statement made in the Affidavit. Though Plaintiff concludes repeatedly that Defendant's actions were deceitful and fraudulent, her allegations lack any explanation to support this assertion. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b) (requiring that a party alleging fraud “must state with particularity the circumstances constituting fraud.”). Further, Plaintiff alleges no facts supporting an assertion that either Defendant engaged in the unauthorized practice of law. Plaintiff's conclusory allegations fall far short of giving notice of the grounds for her claim or pleading fraud with particularity. Accordingly, Plaintiff's allegations are not entitled to an assumption of truth and the Complaint is subject to dismissal.

V. MOTION TO APPOINT COUNSEL

There is no constitutional or statutory right to appointed counsel in a civil case. *Ward v. Smith*, 721 F.3d 940, 942 (8th Cir. 2013) (per curiam). A district court “may request an attorney to represent” an indigent civil litigant, 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1), but it has a “good deal of discretion” in deciding whether to do so, *Chambers v. Pennycook*, 641 F.3d 898, 909 (8th Cir. 2011). “Relevant criteria for determining whether counsel should be requested include the factual and legal complexity of the case, the plaintiff’s ability to investigate the facts and to present the claims, and the presence or absence of conflicting testimony.” *Recca v. Omaha Police Dep’t*, 859 Fed. Appx. 3, 4 (8th Cir. 2021) (unpublished) (citing *Davis v. Scott*, 94 F.3d 444, 447 (8th Cir. 1996)); *Phillips v. Jasper Cty. Jail*, 437 F.3d 791, 794 (8th Cir. 2006). Having carefully considered the record, the Court will not appoint counsel at this time.

V. “REQUEST TO TRANSFER ADMISSIONS”

Plaintiff’s Motion, captioned as a “Request to Transfer Admissions,” is largely indiscernible. Plaintiff submitted the Motion in numerous pending cases before the Court, but fails to specify how it is relevant to the present case. Although the Motion asserts Plaintiff is entitled to “reinstatement,” it does not identify the nature of the reinstatement or provide a legal basis for seeking relief. Even construed liberally, the Motion lacks a coherent statement of the relief sought and is therefore denied.

V. CONCLUSION

Plaintiff’s Complaint does not allege sufficient facts to state a plausible claim, and no claim is stated upon which relief may be granted. Consequently, Plaintiff’s Complaint

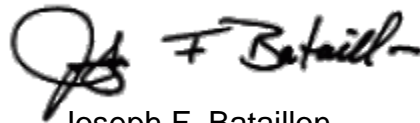
is subject to dismissal under [28 U.S.C. § 1915\(e\)](#). The Court concludes dismissal without leave to amend is appropriate because further amendment would be futile.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED:

1. Plaintiff's Motion to Appoint Counsel, [Filing No. 15](#), is denied.
2. Plaintiff's Motion captioned as a "Request for Transfer Admissions," [Filing No. 16](#), is denied.
3. This action is dismissed without prejudice.
4. The Court will enter judgment by separate order.

Dated this 12th day of December, 2023.

BY THE COURT:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J F Bataillon", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Joseph F. Bataillon
Senior United States District Judge